



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

will seem to the follower of Freud, clumsy and incomplete, an unsatisfactory illustration of psychoanalytic technique.

The book will be most useful in giving the readers already familiar with Freudian and Adlerian psychology information regarding the work of the earlier leaders in mental therapeutics.

ERNEST R. GROVES

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

American Political Ideas: Studies in the Development of American Political Thought, 1865-1917. By CHARLES EDWARD MERRIAM, PH.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 481. \$2.75.

Professor Merriam has given students of society an invaluable book for the study of the history of recent American political and social thought. It is much broader than its title indicates; for economic, ethical, and sociological ideas, as well as political, receive attention. Indeed, the reviewer knows of no other work which cites so many of the books and articles which, during the last fifty years, have proved significant for the development of American political and social ideas. And if thought be significant in the social process, the book summarizes the important developments in American political and social life during that period.

Professor Merriam presents the development of American political and social ideas neither chronologically nor as the work of distinct schools of thought, but rather as the outcome of certain pressing practical problems in government, such as the consent of the governed, legislative and executive powers, the courts and justice, changing the federal Constitution, political parties and unofficial government, internationalism, pacifism, militarism, and government and liberty. The result is that while the practical background of political and social conditions in the development of ideas is clearly shown, the presentation of the thought itself is unsystematic and often burdened with repetition. But whatever be the loss through lack of system in presenting the ideas of different schools, it is perhaps more than offset by the gain of showing their close relation with practical problems.

The significance of the work of American sociologists from Sumner to Small, Ross, and Cooley for political theory is, in general, recognized,

but the full bearing of their theories upon political science is not always made clear. For example, there is no intimation that Professor Cooley's sociological doctrines have any great political significance, though the work of Miss Follett shows that they have. Such criticisms, however, do not detract from the value of the book as a *history* of recent American political and social ideas. For all who are interested in that history it is indispensable.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Law in the Modern State. By LÉON DUGUIT, Professor of Law in the University of Bordeaux. With Introduction [34 pages] by HAROLD LASKI. Translated by FRIDA and HAROLD LASKI. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1919. Pp. xlv+248. \$2.25.

That the inherent nature of law is to be found in the social needs of man and not in the fiat of the sovereign state is the underlying thesis of M. Duguit. Eighteenth-century ideals of sovereignty and the Austinian conception of law have no place in the juristic philosophy of the day. The chief concerns of the modern state are no longer defense, police, and justice, but the uninterrupted operation of public utilities, essential industries, and education. These latter do not involve the commands of the sovereign, but are the duties of the government exacted by the people.

Public law must then be recast in terms of public service, and the validity of state action must be made to depend upon its contribution to this ideal. The growing demand in France for judicial review, the expansion of the idea of local autonomy in the administration, the subjection of official action to review in the administrative courts, and the agitation for compensation for damage to private interest done by general statutes, afford striking evidence of the gradual eclipse of the old ideals of political sovereignty.

In failing to distinguish between the political sovereignty of the days of absolutism and the practical need of legal sovereignty, creating a final authority for the solution of those controversies which are inherent in the effective operations of every corporate effort, the author has given plausible support to the defenders of pluralism of which Mr. Laski, in his Introduction, has been quick to take advantage. Such a distinction